

"TRUE DEMOCRACY."

The following letter, in answer to "our Democratic friend's" definition of "true Democracy," is from a *Republican* friend, a Virginia seven-footer in his stocking feet. It will be seen that he is a Republican all the way down, from the crown of his hat to the very soles of his boots. Although he is now a resident of the "sacred soil," he was born, brought up and educated among the evergreen hills of our own state, and we presume many of our subscribers in Glover, where he used to live will recognize the initials. When the clouds of '61 grew red with war, and the bustling rocket signals told that the country was in danger, he jumped into the saddle and "away to the cruel war he rode." To use the language of a Barton boy who was in the same company with him, "He fought like a devil," and like "Old John Barnes," he "never backed down." He liked the sunny South so well that when the war was over, he came home only long enough to "tell her that he loved her," then got upon the iron horse and back he rode again. Strange as it may seem to some, he took sides with the Republicans, and has ever since been swinging the battle-axe of freedom and taking out great chips from the Democratic tree. He has been in many a tight place; been threatened with a coat of tar, and had pistols pointed at his head by hot-headed politicians of the opposite side; therefore perhaps we cannot blame him for being a little radical. Others may say what they please of his politics, but we know him well, and know him to be a great, tall, patriotic, noble-hearted fellow.

MY DEAR FRIEND, Mr. EDITOR:—When I saw the first number of your paper I was somewhat surprised; but I believe you have struck the right spot at the right time, and that all you have to do is to persevere and you will succeed.—The people of the southern part of Orleans county should support you well.

I see you publish a bit from one of your Democratic friends as follows:

"True Democracy is justice between man and man; between state and state; between nation and nation. It is morality; it is giving every man his due; it is doing unto others as we would have them do unto us; it advocates the banishment of falsehood, fraud, and violence from the affairs of men; it is the moral code of Him who spake as never man spake; it is the perfection of reason and the law of God."

I am a yankee boy, you know; and you know I have had some experience in the political affairs of this state since I came here; and so far as my observation goes, the above description does not fit the "Democracy." I am acquainted with—and there is "any quantity" of it here, more than I wish there was. I have no doubt but your friend is an honest man and honestly believes in what he says; but I fear he does not know what he is supporting when he supports the Democratic party. Or it may be that he has a specially pure article, manufactured for his own use; if so he must consume a large share of it himself for the rest of the world is but poorly supplied. We must take the article as we find it, not as we would have it.

"True Democracy is justice between man and man." Will your friend look at the record of the national Democratic party for the last fifteen years and tell us what he sees? The rallying cry of the Democracy for years before the war, as proclaimed by all the great southern leaders and acquiesced in by the party at large (for we all know that in those days the southern wing of the party controlled the party) was that slavery was a Divine institution founded by God himself, that capital should own labor, that slavery was the normal condition of the laboring men, and many other similar statements, equally unjust towards a very large portion of the people of this country. I have no doubt but your friend is a laboring man—he ought to be if he is able to work. How would he like this particular specimen of Democratic justice applied to his particular case? I will not enlarge farther on this point. There are facts enough on record now to show that, in individual cases or otherwise, the doctrines of the Democratic party are not now and have not for a long time been "justice."

But your friend says of "Democracy," "It is morality."—Well, it may be in some sections, but here in the South it did not develop that way. As we find it in the South, it is a morality of the South.

hundreds of thousands of persons born of black mothers whose fathers must have been white—one of the most revolting of all species of immorality. As a particular instance illustrating Democratic morality: A friend of mine bought real estate in one of the Carolinas and went on to improve it, employing many laborers and bringing much money into the country. He prospered very well for a while, but finally attempted to establish a school for the education of the poorer children of the neighborhood. The schoolhouse was burned down, some of his hands warned to leave, and operations had to be suspended while things cooled off—all because his "moral" Democratic neighbors objected to schoolhouses. All this is "giving to every man his due!"

But your friend says further: "It is doing unto others as we would have them do unto us." If you will send me the name of your friend I will send him the report of that Congressional Committee commonly called the Kuklux Committee. It is crowded with accounts of the most barbarous inhumanities ever perpetrated by human beings. The fables of the tortures of Catholic inquisitions pales beside the barbarities committed by the disguised and prowling Democrats upon defenseless men, women, and children. Murders, whippings, maimings, outrages, and indignities worse than death itself, make up the catalogue of crimes—exemplify the golden rule of Democracy. Men taken out of bed at night and whipped to death for exercising their legal right as freemen and voting their honest sentiments at the ballot box; women stripped and lashed and burned because their husbands are Republicans; whole families forced to leave the country because they entertained and expressed an honest political opinion. These are facts which there is no questioning; facts so damning and so devilish that that great Democrat, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, when he arose to defend the kuklux criminals who had employed him as counsel, was compelled to declare his abhorrence of this democratic criminality in the following emphatic language: "I have listened with sickening horror to the recital of those dreadful crimes I cannot justify. I would not try to palliate them. They violate every instinct of nature, religion, humanity, and manhood. The men who perpetrated them were acting under impulses that deadened equally their judgment and their moral sense. What will your friend say of such language as this from a lawyer about his client after listening to the evidence adduced on the trial, evidence which he and his client had every opportunity, but were unable to controvert, and this lawyer a democrat, if possible prejudiced in favor of his client? The evidence before the national courts and before this Congressional committee to which I have alluded developed the fact that in seven of these United States this kuklux organization and its atrocities form a large part of the political organization and machinery of the democratic party. Not all democrats belong to these organizations, but all democrats of the country, so far as I know, either try to palliate and cover up and excuse these infamous atrocities, or else try to render null the laws passed by Congress for the protection of citizens of the United States in their commonest rights and privileges.

I do not suppose these things are known in Vermont, or if known, they are not believed or realized. I wish the facts could be known and appreciated. I do believe there are few of the Vermont democrats who would consent to sustain and support such infamy. But they do sustain and support it when they give their votes for the democratic party. Just as it was before the war, not knowing what they did hundreds of thousands of honest men voted the democratic ticket, and their Southern brethren believed them ready to sustain their principles on the bloody field of battle, so it is now; these men of the South who are engaged in these things believe they are upheld and supported by their Northern friends who vote the democratic ticket. Can you look on this picture and say of the democracy as says your friend that "it is the perfection of reason and the law of God?"

I find I am making my letter a long one but I cannot close without pointing to one fact more which shows that the

Southern democrats are not the lamb-like followers of our Savior which your friend thinks them, but on the contrary they are only waiting a favorable time for opening a dance of blood second only to the rebellion just closed. The Richmond *Whig* is one of the leading democratic papers of Virginia. In face of a possible war with England it holds the following language:

"Mr. Fish is a man of sense. He fully appreciates the situation. He knows that the Washington government, since its merciless tyranny in the South, is in no condition to enter on a war with a foreign nation. For the one Ireland that might harass England, he deems the possibility of having half a dozen or more Irelands on his own hands."

And the *Whig* is not by any means alone in threats of this character. Now if your democratic friends in Vermont wish to strengthen the hands of such men as find their sentiments reflected in the *Whig*, let them do as they have been doing since the close of the war: decry the Constitutional amendments; declare the laws for the protection of life, property, person, and opinion unconstitutional, fanatical, and wrong; and above all let them continue to vote at the dictation of Southern democratic leaders for men of the character of Seymour and Blair, and then they may rest contented and fully satisfied that they have done the best they can do to subvert the glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence, and that they have struck the heaviest possible blow they can strike at the free principles of our glorious government and the cause of national freedom in the world. A. M. C. *Virginia, March 4, 1872.*

A man in Rockland, Maine, by the name of Dennis Little, suspected a man by the name of White (a lad of 16 years,) of being in correspondence with his wife, and shot him dead on the 24th inst. and afterwards locked himself into his room and put five bullets through his own body.

The New York Times says that Mayor Hall is going into the libel suit business, and that he has thirty-nine actions to bring against the editors and proprietors of that paper; and adds that they will find the Mayor considerable occupation for some time to come, in a legal way.

Gen. Sickles has been meddling with Spanish politics, and has made himself odious to that government in consequence.

Seven steamers were burned at one fire at the wharf in Cincinnati last Thursday. Loss of property estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mayor Hall says he sacrificed his personal interests when he became Mayor of New York, and there seems to be no doubt that he sacrificed the interests of the public after he became Mayor.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun don't mean to have the Yankees misunderstand what the South means to do in case of war with England. Some of the Northern Radicals imagine that, on the fire of the first foreign gun off our coast, the martial spirit of the South would be aroused from Canada to the Rio Grande, and thousands of our men would crowd around the star-spangled banner. There was a time when such anticipations would have been certainly realized, but that time has gone. We must grasp with old affection the "red slayer" of our people in the burly-burly of battle, and with garments dyed with fresh blood; but there is no pardon for the thieves who stole our property in war, or the tyrants who would attempt for years to degrade and humiliate us in a so-called peace.

RAILROAD LETTER.

We have received the following letter from somebody, we don't know who, signed "P. A. Shovel," which we suppose means Pick, Ax and Shovel,—indispensable tools in railroad times. We are not obliged to print the names of our correspondents, but we would like, in all cases, to know who communications are from. So send along your letters, but send your names. We will keep dark if you say so.

MR. EDITOR:—The matter of a Montpelier and Orleans Co. Railroad being up for discussion in your paper, will you give your subscribers "west of the Mountains" space in your columns to argue their side of the question, as to where is the best route to build the road, and as to what route will pay best when completed?

"Quintus" is better at spelling than calculating, for he seems to labor under the impression that his "bed bug ranch" is the "center of kreashun" and that the grand aim and object of the proposed road is to set him up in the "peanut business" regardless of expense.

Now we claim that so far as this enterprise is concerned, Montpelier is center, and that Montpelier brains and capital are to be the motive power in pushing forward the work, and that they will build the road by the most feasible route, and the one that will be likely to pay the best when completed. We also claim, and next summer propose to show by actual survey, that the best route is from the Canada road at Troy, by way

of Westfield, Lowell, Eden, Hydepark and the intervening towns to Montpelier.

We certainly have the advantage in matter of way freight, owing to the vast amount of lumber manufactured, and timber to be manufactured, along almost the entire route.

A careful estimate shows that the freight from the little town of Lowell alone, amounts to more than nine hundred tons per year, which amount would be doubled by the building of the road, and the towns of Jay, Troy, Westfield and Eden are equally rich in timber, waiting an easier way of being marketed, than hauling fifteen or twenty miles by horse power, at the start.

Now this matter is fairly before you for preliminary action, let us go at it "man fashion" and gain for ourselves a fair and impartial hearing, and if we can convince the Railroad Capitalists at Montpelier and elsewhere, that our route is as feasible as the Black River route, and that our "lumber trade" is equal to the Black River Valley "peanut trade" we are "all right on the goose," for they can see for themselves, that, situated as we are, we can afford to do more toward building the road, than the towns along the Black Valley route, all of which (with the exception perhaps of Albany) are well enough off now, so far as Railroad conveniences are concerned.

Respectfully,
P. A. SHOVEL.

MONTPELIER AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD.

Mass Meeting at Albany—Address of Welcome by J. C. Dore, Esq., of Albany—Remarks by Mr. Walton of Montpelier.

MR. President and Gentlemen:—It is with feelings of surprise and profound pleasure that I have the honor of addressing you at this time, and on such an occasion. It would seem more fitting that some one better qualified had been chosen to give you a Welcome at such a time, and under such circumstances as these. It is pleasant, and even profitable, to associate ourselves together on any public occasion, to renew old and form new acquaintances; but the more so when we consider the great and noble object which has called together the intelligence and enterprise of Northern Vermont. The cause which has brought us here is, and must be made, a common one, and yet emphatically a special one with us—that of inaugurating a Railroad from Northern Vermont to the Capital of our Green Mountain State, and thus forming a link, when constructed, that shall bind us together in one common interest, security, and prosperity of that Capital, and opening a bright future to our fruitful valley, so long isolated and almost unknown. And it is due to you, gentlemen, that we accord you a hearty welcome, which I do with a full heart in behalf of the citizens of Albany, whom I represent in this manner. And now, gentlemen of Montpelier, Newport, and from the intermediate towns along the line, let us be bound together by a silver, yes, a golden cord, too precious and too strong to be broken, till the great and worthy object for which we are gathered together shall have been finally consummated, and its benefits fully realized. Again, let me give you a final welcome, sincerely hoping that the renewed acquaintance of many of us, and the new acquaintance formed here on this occasion, may and will be extended from fires to fires, and perpetuated so long as the names of the representative men here to-day shall be remembered by posterity.

Hon. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, having been called for, spoke of the vast benefits of railroads to the towns through which they pass, making special allusion to the Vermont Central, of which he was a pioneer. We give the following synopsis of his remarks:

Mr. Walton, in opening the discussion, said he regarded the meeting as one for a practical purpose; it meant business, rather than amusement in speech making; and therefore in the little he had to say, he should treat the subject before the meeting in a practical way. The question preliminary to every thing else was, whether the people, and the interests of the country, on the proposed line from Montpelier to Troy, or Troy, really wish to have a railroad, and will give to it their good will and their property. The projectors of the first railway in the State received comparatively little aid from the farmers, and not a little opposition; from some, because they believed the railways would ruin their market for horses and oats, and from others because they thought their meadows would be cut up by the tracks, and the best part of their farms ruined.—These opponents of the enterprise took no stock, and even many who did sought to get it back in exorbitant land damages. If such are the views of the farmers along the proposed route, this meeting had better adjourn at once and waste no time in debate that will be useless.—There are no powerful corporations at either end of the proposed line to give any large measure of support; not the Central road at Montpelier, to which the proposed line would be a large contributor. That road doubtless would give its good will, but it cannot give very largely in money. The proposed road must be built therefore, if it is to be built at all, mainly by the people on the line, and the great question is, can they and will they do it? Will they give the land, timber, and stone required for the road? Or will they sell it fair appraisal, taking into the account both the damage and the advantage to their property from the road? And will they contribute a large share of their property to build the road and enhance the value of the remainder?

Were these questions addressed to any man in the audience, he would probably answer—"Yes, if I can be satisfied that it will pay." Then, said Mr. W., he would demonstrate that it will pay, and that was the point to which he would mainly confine himself. He would say nothing of profit to be derived by the business of the road—on that others might speak; but counting every dollar expended in construction as irretrievably sunk, he was prepared to show that the amount, and much more, would be made up to the people on the line, in the enhanced value of their property.—This was demonstrated by the Central road. The property of the ten towns through which that road runs, from Hartford to Montpelier, including these towns, was by the grand list in 1849, \$4,699,196. They were assessed about one million in the road, leaving as the sum of their property \$3,699,196. In 1865, when the road had been in full operation about thirteen years, the grand

list shows that the property of these towns amounted to \$6,549,564, showing a gain of \$2,850,368, being 77 1-2 per cent. Gain in the list of the whole State, same time, 35 . . .

Clear gain by the railroad, 42 1-2 . . . But the aggregate list for the State embraces all the gain by the several railroads in that period. Making a proper allowance for that fact, the real gain by the railroad to these towns was at least 50 per cent. of the total gain—or \$1,425,184.—These figures prove, therefore, that by the road these towns regained the million invested, and, in round numbers, half a million dollars more, in the enhanced value of their property. The same sum, and even less, invested in a narrow gauge railroad from Montpelier to Newport or Troy, will build it fully equip the road, and leave it the property of the stockholders free from debt, and if it earns directly no more than the bare cost of running, yet indirectly, in the enhancement of the property of the towns through which it is to run, it will more than make good the capital invested.

These figures also indicate that the ten towns from Montpelier to Newport can build the road from their own resources, for their grand list now is very near that in 1845 of the ten towns on the Central road alluded to; their listed property being \$4,699,196, and that of the ten towns from Montpelier to Newport now being \$4,651,431.

Thus it seems that the proposed road will pay for itself, in the enhanced value of the property of the towns through which it runs, and that the property holders in those towns can build the road. In conclusion Mr. W. had but two short words—no more.—Vermont Watchman.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN PROLONGED THE WAR.

The grounds for the claim of "indirect damages" made upon England, which has caused the recent excitement among English politicians, are set forth in the case presented to the board of arbitrators as follows:

"The 4th of July, 1863, saw the aggressive force on land of the insurrection crushed. From that day its only hope lay in prolonging a defiance until, by the continuance of the permitted violations of British neutrality by the insurgents, the United States should become involved in a war with Great Britain. The insurgents had at that time good reasons to look for that result. The Emperor of the Germans and the Emperor of the British had for the purpose of carrying on a war against the United States, and were, nevertheless, received with unusual honors and hospitality in all the colonial ports of Great Britain. Only ten days before the great battle of Gettysburg, the judge who presided at the trial of the Alexandria had instructed the jury that no law or duty of Great Britain had been violated in the construction and dispatch of the Alabama. About three months before that time Her Majesty's government had decided that they would not recommend Parliament to enact a more effective law for the preservation of neutrality. Laird was constructing rams in Liverpool under the existing interpretation of the law, and the British Government was refusing to interfere with them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, five days before the battle of Gettysburg, had declared in the House of Commons, speaking not individually but in the plural: 'We do not believe that the restoration of the American Union by force is attainable.' Under these circumstances the insurgents made great exertions to keep the Florida, the Alabama and the Georgia afloat, and to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States. They counted not without reason, upon inflaming popular passion in the United States by the continuance of these acts until the people should force the Government into a retaliation upon Great Britain, the real author of their woes. In pursuance of this policy they withdrew their military forces within the limits of the United States, and poured money into Ballo's hands to keep afloat and increase his British built navy, and to send it into the most distant seas in pursuit of the merchant marine of the United States.

"Thus the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was done, and that the purpose was to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that this was